UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIANA INDIANAPOLIS DIVISION

| WILLIAM CROCKETT, |) |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| Petitioner, |) |
| v. |) No. 1:22-cv-00556-JPH-TAB |
| MARK SEVIER, |))) |
| Respondent. |) |

Order Dismissing Successive Habeas Petition

William Crockett, a prisoner at New Castle Correctional Facility, has filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, challenging his murder conviction from St. Joseph County Superior Court under Indiana Cause No. 71D01-0310-MR-27. The respondent has filed a motion to dismiss the petition as successive. As explained below, this motion is **granted**, and the petition is **dismissed**.

I. Background

On November 17, 2022, the respondent filed a motion to dismiss the petition as successive. Dkt. 26. The respondent argues that Mr. Crocket filed a habeas petition in the Northern District of Indiana on August 26, 2015, that the Northern District denied the petition on July 31, 2017, and that the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals denied his challenge to the denial of a certificate of appealability on April 17, 2018. *Id.* at 2 (citing dkt. 26-12 (Docket for *Crockett v. Superintendent*, Case No. 3:15-cv-384-RLM (N.D. Ind.); dkt. 26-13 (*Crockett*, (N.D. Ind. July 31, 2017) (Order denying habeas petition). The respondent has searched Mr. Crockett's name in the Seventh Circuit's docket and did not uncover an order granting him permission to file a successive petition. Dkt. 26 (citing dkt. 26-14).

On November 28, 2022, the Court denied seven of Mr. Crockett's pending motions, granted his motion for case status, and ordered him to respond to the motion to dismiss by December 19, 2022. Dkt. 28.

On February 17, 2023, the Court denied Mr. Crockett's eleven pending motions and *sua sponte* extended his deadline to respond to the motion to dismiss to March 10, 2022. Dkt. 42. The Court explained that "[t]he only issue that should be addressed in Mr. Crockett's response is whether this Court has jurisdiction to consider his successive habeas petition. Other arguments will not be considered." *Id.* at 2.

Since that time, Mr. Crockett has filed a "Motion for Directed Verdict," a "Motion for Failure to State a Claim," a "Motion for Assistance of Counsel," and a "Motion to Submit Evidence." *See* dkts. 44-47. He has also filed a "Motion to Submit Fingerprints and DNA Evidence." Dkt. 43.

II. Discussion

Mr. Crockett may not bring a successive habeas petition without first obtaining permission from the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals, which he has not done. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b); *Felker v. Turpin*, 518 U.S. 651, 657 (1996). Accordingly, his habeas petition is **dismissed**. The Court makes no rulings on the merits of the claims set forth in his petition.

Mr. Crockett's motion for assistance recruiting counsel is **denied**. District courts have discretion in deciding whether the "interests of justice" require recruiting counsel for a habeas petitioner. *Winsett v. Washington*, 130 F.3d 269, 281 (7th Cir. 1997); 18 U.S.C. § 3006A(a)(2)(B). In this case, the interests of justice do not so require, because Mr. Crockett's successive petition must be dismissed.

Mr. Crockett's remaining motions are **denied as moot**.

III. Certificate of Appealability

"A state prisoner whose petition for a writ of habeas corpus is denied by a federal district

court does not enjoy an absolute right to appeal." Buck v. Davis, 137 S. Ct. 759, 773 (2017).

Instead, the petitioner must first obtain a certificate of appealability, which will issue only if the

petitioner has made "a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right." See 28 U.S.C.

§ 2253(c)(1), (c)(2). Where a petition is denied on procedural grounds, the petitioner must also

show that reasonable jurists could disagree with that procedural ruling. Peterson v. Douma, 751

F.3d 524, 530–31 (7th Cir. 2014).

Rule 11(a) of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Proceedings in the United States District

Courts requires the district court to "issue or deny a certificate of appealability when it enters a

final order adverse to the applicant."

No reasonable jurist would disagree with the Court's order dismissing Mr. Crockett's

successive petition. Accordingly, a certificate of appealability is **denied**.

IV. Conclusion

The respondent's motion to dismiss, dkt. [26], is **granted**. Mr. Crockett's pending motions,

dkts. [43-49], are denied. A certificate of appealability is denied. This action is now dismissed.

Final judgment in accordance with this Order shall now issue.

SO ORDERED.

Date: 4/26/2023

James Patrick Hanlon

United States District Judge

James Patrick Hanlon

Southern District of Indiana

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